But is there nothing else they can do? There is. Mr. Lincoln is elected President. He, by the aid of his Cabinet, will administer the Executive department of this Government from and after the 4th of March next. Let us see what he will do. Judging from the tone and temper of the Republicans assembled here in the City of Washington, he will lay down one or two cardinal rules of action. The first is, this Union and Government must be preserved. What do the screamers say to that? Are they willing " to join " heart and hand" to support them to that extent? If so, well and good. Second. The laws found standing upon the statute book, Mr. Lincoln's Administration will enforce throughout the country, North and South. He will collect the Federal revenues in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and all other places, as now. If there is any trouble about it, he will do it from the deck of a man-of-war. Will the screamers support him in doing that? He will not levy war upon any State, but leave the people thereof to prosecute their avocations in peace. This is just about the sum total of what the

with the States which are just now talking so part in the Nullification Revolution, and is deterloudly about setting up for themselves, and creating such a clamor in the country. Is there anything in this simple programme which say hopest citizen can decline to support him in ? Is there anything in it difficult of execution? What so proudly we halled at the twisign's last gleaning."

Is there anything in it which will necessarily

The Palmetto Flag is everywhere. Scarcely a lead to bloodshed and civil war ? Is it not the vessel comes in or goes out the harbor that does only course left to him to preserve the peace not carry it. Hardly one carries the American and integrity of the country ! And if he does flag. This is the merest bravado in the world, do this, and the lovers of law and order, and for, let one of these Palmetto ships come in sight the people sustain him in it, what is there to of a national cruiser of any kind, and, if she fear, and what is there to howl about ? This is does not show the stars and stripes, she will be the only plain and legitimate course of action on taken as a piratical craft. The Palmetto flag the part of all who pretend to be "willing to can avail nothing at the moment when a flag can " unite heart and hand to save the country from have any significance. I conclude that it will be "destruction." And that there is a very big a good while before these Charleston vessels can materity who mean to do this very thing there discense entirely with the stars and stripes. cannot be a shadow of doubt. The revolution- The cotton men here-and they are South her il' be found to be a precious small minority | Carolina-have a way of reasoning on the subject thes census of that motley crew.

United States is a great nation, independent of smade themselves that South Carolina and the penalty for treason is hanging. It is s twice difficult. The attack would be almost to be fruitless, and the penalty would be

easy to raise a hellabaloo upon paper, but who is going to levy war against the United I can impoine how the revolutionists are chuck-It me over the ludicrous antics of the howling der-

ing. Who is going to undertake the job?

varies of the sensation press, and enjoying the row they have kicked up among the excitable population who feed on the high-seasoned folder of those journals. They all the while being tranquil and calm, and coolly plotting further measures of excitement and of mischief For it should be known that the revolutionists

are by no means ready to commence a war on the United States, and have not the slightest idea of indulging in any such luxury for a long whilto come, at least. They have no army, no navy, no purse, no credit, no organization, and not even the nucleus of an organization. They may raise a mob here and there, but they have no means of carrying on a war for a day. While the Federal Government has the means of striking a crushing blow at any point on instant netice, and the ability to wage successful hostilities ngainst any power on the face of the earth, who can suppose for an instant that a little domestic fillibustering anywhere is going to shake that great power!

Wherefore, then, this idle gabble, this mon strous gassing, about revolution and civil war! Whenever the Stars and Stripes shall be raised by authority, and the people called to rally under that flag in defense of the Union and Constitution, the national spirit will pour out in a sea of en thusiastic devotion around the standard of a co muon country. Before it, secession, faction, revelation, will fade like the mists of the moraing before the beams of the rising sun. The clan or of factions will be hushed, the strife of parti es will sink into silence, the dim of contending c liques and the roar of passionate imprecations will all be drowned and forever lost in the loud a celaim of a deep-seated and wide-spread Joyaity. And then, woe to treason and woe to

traitors ? I say the revolutionists have no design to make war on the United States. They cannot afford it. Thei'r policy is obstruction, sensation, agitation, the satening demonstrations, negotiation. They mean to flounce out of the Union in high dudgeon (a n paper), and then take an attitude, assert rights, and make demands. They will throw then selves into an anomalous and threatening position, and see what they can make out of it. But as for running pell-mell into civil war, they have not the slightest intention of doing it. They meen, perhaps, in some portious to try to set up for themselves; and failing in this, to accomplish a political revolution in the North. and come into power again in the Union on the on the Blue Ridge has been suspended within basis of new concessions or fresh constitutional guarasties for Slavery and slave property. Their effort is a peoplexing one, and full of uncertain- men think, inclined them to pause, and quite ties and perils to themselves. But they mean to try the experiment with as little risk of hemp or gunpowser as possible. The people of no section are willing to surrender peace and prosperity for revolution and rain simply because a Republican has been chosen President. Wherever a frenzy of this sort has seized the public mind, it will be sitre to seen burn itself out and be succeeded by

The paint thing to be feared is that the element and fright of this audacious movement may alarm some Northern communities, and prompt them to recede from the position taken in the late election. States like Pennsylvania and New Jersey and ludiana are by no means thoroughly indoctrivated with just ideas. But if the Free States stand firm, the contest will be closed peaceably, vention accomplish the great work before them

J. S. P. FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16, 1860. This morning, I took my accustomed walk down to the Battery, to make sure that all was right at Port Moultrie. The stars and stripes conveyed the assurance. Nowhere else is our pational flag to be seen, and amid the seene and the constant talk of treason, one feels a joyful interest in beholding it, as I now do, streaming against the sky, "with not one star dimmed, not one stripe erased," guarded, as I know it is, and will be to the last, by as gallant a band of men as ever breathed. For some reason or other. I have imb bed an interest for that little garrison at Fort Moultrie-an interest that, I persuade myself, will be shared by the whole country, as their situation and their treatment becomes known. I wish the country might know really how much they have done to strengthen the position, how fully determined they have been, are, and will be, to defend the country, as though they realized that with them in some sort was linked the fate of the Republic. Thus far, Moultrie's garrison has played no unimportant mined to play a part still more conspicuous. Therefore, go I down to the Battery-for Charles ton has that which she calls by this ambitious title-every merning, to

An erican people when the time comes for of harbor blockade (should the Government be compelled to resort to that in the enforcement of wes are still to have a civil war? How the revenue laws) which is truly novel. They and whe re! Who will make the war, and say they can afford to have Charleston harbon where will it begin? To have a war somebody blockaded, because that would deprive the world most be gin the attack? The party to be at- of cotton; therefore, the world would demand taked in this case is the United States, for the the opening of Charleston harbor in less than United States will attack nobody. Now the no time! These people do really perthe fill busters, It has an army. It has a little less than the hub of the commercial world. Navy. It is rich in credit, and powerful in re- The other day, as one of the n was dilating on courses. Who will venture to make war upon the advantages which Charleston would have in it? Is it a mob? Is it a handful of militia in possessing a lever that would pry open her harthis State or that? They must attack forts and ber, I ventured to remark that if Charleston, ships. How will they do it with any prospect he her own act closed her harbor, I presumed of sac cess? Then the law says it is treason for that Mobile, Savannah, and Wilmington, or any citizen to levy war upon the United States. either of them, would be able to supply the world with colton, and be thankful for an increased business for any reason; that, in the event that those harbors were closed, New-Orleans would offer a premium for it all; and that in any event I presumed that the world could get along without her cotton as long as South States, in any of its towns or cities, is the ques- Carolina or any other State could without its money. The gentleman was not prepared to pursue the subject.

In giving you the result of the election of delegates, a week since, I spoke of the anti-precipitation element that unexpectedly developed itself, and came so near heating the extremists of the Ehett school. I predicted that the Convention would take time to deliberate, although a majority of the members might seem to be striving to get a little shead of their neighbors in shouting for instant secession, without regard to consequences. Notwithstanding all this, the Convention will deliberate, and the consequences will be regarded: the cost will not be wholly overlooked. I fancy that the spirit begins to flag a little. The flood does not stay long at high-water mark. The lumbermen on the Chemung River know very well that if they do not do their business when the water is at "rafting pitch" they will be liable to a fail-Counting the cost is what Rhett & Co. don't

want to have done. Without doubt they are right in supposing it is just what, if anything, that will give Secession "pause," and perhaps utterly speil precipitation. One great item in the expense, one of the consequences most to be dreaded, and yet bitherto almost wholly overlooked by the great body of the people, is the opening of the door for insurrection and, social anarchy. With a slave population considerably greater than that of the white with a long line of sea-coast open to incursions from which she could not hope to defend herself, the State must, in many respects, be very soon worse off than even the most exposed of the border Slave States, as relates to the jusecurity of slave property and the danger of insurrection, stimu lated by John Browns, who, when Carolina declares herself fairly out of the Union, and a foreign country, would not be less scrupulous about invading her soil to free the slave, than she will be to invite fresh importations from Congo River to a market on her shores, She complains that the vital sentiment of the people of the Free States is opposed to Slavery, to escape from the steady growth of which she must get out of the Union. Secession will only invite its immediate operation on herself, in a manner to which the Border States are strangers. I am quite certain that there are those who begin to allow their thoughts to turn in this direction, which must cause them instinctively to draw back from the plunge. The extremely drepressed condition of financial matters. the almost annihilation of values, the prostration of credit, as exhibited in the fact that the work the last few days because the bonds of the State could not be got off at any rate, have made many prepare some to break from the ranks, which they would do but for the discipline which Secession has been able to place upon everybody and everything in the State.

The Convention will take time to look about, There will be a good many things to do before the main anestion can come up. When it does it will have to be discussed. "Many men with many minds" will be equally true of a Secession Convention, supposed to assemble as a unit, as o my other body. We have already seen that the Legislature, after spending upward of three weeks in anxious deliberation, have been atterly unable to agree on even one of the many preliminary measures, without which secession will be as a boat honched on dry land. How can the Con-

and the Government strengthened by the con. in the few hours allotted them by the extremists Probably the accumulated testimony of the disfavor with which England and France look upon Secession, where the State has been counting on all the aid and comfort she could desire has done more than anything else to dash the spirits, not only of the leaders, but of the people who have been led to believe that what Carolina could not do those countries would do for her. Down to within ten days you could hear this idea talked on all the corners. It was in the mentls of every man. Since this principal sunport has been withdrawn, grave doubts have arisen in the minds of hundreds, and I may say thousands, of sincere men. The danger to the Revelutionists is that it may prove epidemic.

A writer in The Mercury suggests that Commodore Shubrick should be offered "the command of all the maritime forces raised and to "be raised" by Carolina. Considering that she has not even as much as a scow-beat, nor likely to have more than two or three small vessels, this suggestion cannot be deemed very complimentary to the gallant Commedore. And yet I wish to impress you with the fact that it is quite equal to very much else that goes abroad concerning Secession.

The belief is general here that your city, in the course of the present Winter, is to be the seene of violence and anarchy from mobs. THE TRIBUNE establishment in particular is considered doomed, and it is as a sweet morsel in the mouths of the fire-enters. Letters in abundance are received here foretelling these things, which appear to be very generally believed.

Some time since, a paragraph went the rounds to the effect that Mr. Everett was soon to marry a rish widow of South Carolina. I am able to say that there is nothing in it.

Te-morrow is the day fixed for the meeting o the Convention at Columbia. We are looking for its speedy adjournment to this city. For today let us hie to St. Michael's-for there are " Sundays in the Revolution,"

SECESSION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We believe in the inherent right of revolution, but at the same time it should never be resorted to until every ether remedy has been tried, nor until, after a full and thorough investigation, it is ascertained beyond a reathorough investigation, it is assertiated beyond a rea-combile doubt that the benefits to flow from revolution are of such a nature as to be more than an equivalent for the miseries and evils which rebellion will neces-sarily bring upon the people. The idea of a revolution is to relieve the people from oppression, and to estab-lish a new form of government to protect them in their rights. If, therefore, the people are not oppressed, if they are prosperous and happy, and if they are pro-tected in their rights, they have no right to resort to revolution, and to do so would not only be madness and talk, but would be in the highest degree equipment, not olly, but would be in the highest degree criminal, no only in right of the civilized world but also in the sigh

of Heaven.

We do not believe that the people of North Carolina are, at this time, suffering oppression; we do not believe that the people of South Carolina, or the of any other State, are oppressed, or that they have the slightest cause of complaint against the Genera Government; their rights have been in no way tres and upon; their privileges have not been in it circumscribed, but, on the contrary, they ha the language of Mr. Stephens, an "exuberance in the language of Mr. Stephens, an "experimer of liberty and properity," while in point of privileges they are exalted up to heaven. It is impossible to conceive of a people more prospectous and happy; every man is at liberty to worship God according to the diman is a menty to worship tool according to the di-tates of his own conscience; every man is at liberty cone and go as he may see proper; no one is tax-except by his own free consent; there is no positio must humble, so far as the Government is concerned; and they who would bring about revolution, can promise the people no more happiness, no more properly than they now enjoy, nor dare they promise them saything in return, for all the blood which must necessarily be sized, and treasure wasted, fields laid waste, and bearthstones made desolate by a civil war, in which brother shall contend against brother, and the hearts of the children shall be hardened against

the people of the Southern States have no cause for rev dution? If we are right, then what an awful re-sponsibility will rest upon certain restless and recklesa spirits, should they succeed in bringing upon us all the untold horrors of civil war; and how deep and load will be the curren heaped upon their bends by fathers havening their children slain upon the field of battle, and by mothers, as they behold their helpless habes dushed upon the stones. Awful as will be the respon-sibility resting upon these wicked and ambitious men for bringing upon a free and happy people go much for bringing upon a free and happy people so much usery and run, without any cause, yet had little less will be that responsibility, even admitting that there is cause, should they hastily and rushly presipitate us into the revolution without first trying every possible means consistent with honor, and in accordance with the usages of Christian and civilized pations, to have the usages of Christian and civilized nations, to have our grievances redressed, and proper guaranties for our our grevances redressed, and proper guarantes for our future pence, happiness, and security. We would not be irreverent. Nothing, we know, can ever equal in haseness and ingratitude the act of Judas Iscariot in hetraying our Savior; yet, in our hamble opinion, there is nothing which so nearly approaches to it as the act of those who, rashly, inconsiderately, and wickedly, would inflame the public mind, and, without giving them time for reflection and consideration would bury a free and happy people like ours into step which can never be retraced, and which must in ortably lead on to rule, and to the destruction of all bey hold most dear and sacred.

Believing, then, that the State of North Carolina has no light to secode from the Union, and believing that her people have no cause for a revolution; that they are neither oppressed nor deprived of any rights and mixle are as a second by the are helder oppressed not deprived of any rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the other States, but that on the contrary, are prosperous and happy; and believing, moreover, that the General Government is not only able but willing to protect them in all their rights and privileges; and being fully satisfied that nine-tenth of the citizens of the State are ardently and sincerely devoted and attached to the Union, and a camestly desirous to share in the bonors and partici-pate in the blergings which can only be enjoyed and be secured to them by the Constitution of the United States, we are most decidedly oppored to any Convention of the people being called, at this time, to take interconsideration the question of severing the ties which have so long held us together as a united, prosperous

we are opposed to recession—we are opposed to the State of North Carolina secoding. But in the event we are opposed to North Carolina joining in a Southern Confederacy with the Cotton States, and especially any Confederacy in which South Carolina is a men r. If this Union is to be dissolved, let the Cotto States form themselves into a Government, if they see proper, and let North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucsy form another Confederacy. The inter-exis of the e four States and the interests of the Cotton States are by no means identical. It is to the interest of the Cotton States, or at least to they contend, to open the Atriam slave-trade—the opening of the Afri-can slave-trade would be the ruin of North Carolina,

sh ve property is concerned.

Again, we are opposed to a Southern Confederacy, tot or came it would reopen the slave-trade, and thus rader on slave property almost valueless, but because it would deprive us of all the Constitutional remedies which we now have to regain our fugitive slaves, and and would bring us to the borders of a foreign country, to which our slaves could easily easily escape, and from which we would have no means to reclaim them; thus with a foreign country on our northern borders, and todes of wild Africans pouring into the States such of m, our slaves would in a short time become

south of us, our slaves would ma short these become worthless, and North Carolina would necessarily be-come a Free State, having no interest whatever in a Cenfederacy of the Cotton States.

As to the Cotton States, secession with them orig intest in selfisheers, a desire to reopen the African slave tude, and thereby eachle them to procure cheap bater, although in so dring they destroy the value of the slaves in the border States. In their religiouses, hey are willing to ruin the border States, and yet, at he same time, have the coolers and effrontry to ask here States to aid in their own destruction; and unless these States to aid in their own destruction; and unters
it, y will do so they are to be branded as submissionits. The efficiency of the Cotton States is truly
asterishing—and yet, strange to ray, there are in our
time midet those who think the greatest honor to
valide they can astrice is to betacked on to South Carolina. Abhough many good and wise men, influenced
by apperls made to their passons, have been fed
astray, yet we are glad to be able to say that, as yet. astray, yet we are glad to be able to say that, as yet, in North Carolina there is not a single man of an kel al fility, or extensive influence, who has approved of the course of South Carolina. It is true, we have in the State some noisy digministration who fain the State some noisy digministration who fain

would be great men, but can't be under present cir-

A CONVENTION OF SLAVE STATES. Gov. Magoffin has addressed the following circular letter to the Governors of the Slave States:

letter to the Governors of the Slave States:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE &
DEFARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Dec. 9, 1860.

Entertaining the opinion that some movement should be instituted at the earliest possible moment to arrest the progress of events which seem to be rapidly hurrying the Government of the Union to dismemberment, as an initiatory sten, I have, with great difficience, concluded to submit to the Governors of the Slave States a series of propositions, and ask their counsel and cooperation in bringing about a settlement upon them as a basis. Should the propositions be approved, they can be submitted to the assembling Legislatures and Conventions of the Slave States, and a Convention of all of said States, or of those only approving, be called to pass upon them, and ask a General Convention of all the States of the Union that may be disposed to meet us on this basis for a full conference. The present good to be accomplished would be to arrest the secession movement until the question as to whether the Union can be preserved upon fair and honorable terms can be fully tested. If there be a basis for the adjustment of our difficulties within the Union, nothing should be left unique in order to its development. To this end, it undense in order to its development. To this end, it cens to me there should be a conference of the States in some form, and it appears to me the form above suggested would be most effective. I, therefore, as the Governor of a State having as deep a state in the per petulty of the Union, and at the same time as much so acitude for the maintenance of the institution of Slav ery as any other, would respectfully beg leave to sub-mit for your consideration the following outline of

mit for your consideration the following outline of propositions:

First: Repeal, by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, all laws in the Free States in any degree nullifying or obstructing the execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

Second: Amendments to said law to enforce its thereugh execution in all the Free States, providing compensation to the owner of the slave from the State which fails to deliver him up under the requirements. which fails to deliver him up under the requirements of the law, or throws obstructions in the way of his

recovery.

Third: The passage of a law by Congress com-

Third: The passage of a law by Congress compelling the Governors of Free States to return fugitives from justice, indicted by a Grand Jury in another State for stealing or enticing away a slave.

Fourth: To amend the Constitution so as to divide all the Territories now belonging to the United States, or hereafter to be acquired, between the Free and the Slave States, say upon the line of the 37th degree of north latitude—all north of that line to come into the Line with results as a line of the states, and all Ution with requisite population as Free States, and all south of the same to come in as Slave States.

Fifth: To arend the Constitution so as to guarantee forever to all the States the free navigation of the Mis-

sissippi River.

Suth: To alter the Constitution so as to give the South the power, say in the United States Senate, to protect itself from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation upon the subject of Slavery.

Representate, your obedient servent,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

THE EOSTON IRISH CHARITAELE SOCIETY. The following are the resolutions adopted by this Society at its regular quarterly meeting, on Monday

seciety it he regular quarterly meeting, on Montaly evening, referred to by telegraph:

Warres, The chrenicles of the day show the immentable fact that these beloved United States are now passing through a crisis that pertends ruin to the integrity of this fair Republic and institutions; and

18 Arress, Car renershle Society preceded the foundation of the Confederacy and of the Constitution, guarded its inflavor and is identified with the existence and prosperity of the Union and most sensitively feels the shock to the national body politic

fore elsed. That the Irish Charitable Society of Boston condem Received, that the fram charatanic Society of become communications every principle or movement that would dissever these United States; and we now scientify receive our vows of early and leve for the Union and the Constitution, and, emolating the example and glorious achievements of our predecessors of and 42, we piedge our efforts and our influence for the vindication and maintenance, "pure and unfailed," of this most perfect form of civil and reliatous liberty.

THREATS AGAINST LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,-Mr

Pangborn, editor of The Boston Atlas and Bee, in his correspondence from Washington, says:

"One of the favorite bugaboos hereabouts is the story that Lincoln's imanguration is to be prevented by force, and men will take you mysteriously aside and tell you that there are so many hundred men drilling here, and so many there, who design to seize the Capitol and prevent Lincoln from taking the oath. They do not know, perhaps, that for every hundred despendees that they might raise for such a violent demonstration, a thousand men would be here to see the laws enforced and rebellion suppressed. Frequent farcats are made against the lives of Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin received, three days since, an anonymous letter, warning him to go home to Maine, if he mous letter, warning him to go home to Maine, if he regarded his personal safety and both Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln have received letters of a similar tenor. Of course, no attention is paid to such dastardly insignations or threats. It would not surprise me, how ever, if we had some violent demonstrations here; they are likely incidents of such disturbed and troubloutimes. All I desire is, that every patriot should be in his place, and stand firmly by the right."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FRANKFORT STREET.

A PRINTING OFFICE IN RUINS-LOSS ABOUT \$95,500.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE OCCUPANTS-PANIC IN A TENEMENT HOUSE-SEVERAL FIREMEN INJURED.

About 54 o'clock but evening Mr. E. O. Jenkins, oc copying several floors of the large building Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort street as a printing establishment, left his office on the lower floor and repaired to the sixth story for the purpose of ascertaining whether one of his workmen, engaged upon a certain press, had light enough to see his work clearly. While talking to the workman. he discovered a strong smell of smoke, and remarked it to the foreman, asking him what was burning. Both snuffed about the room for a few moments, when the foreman, upon looking through a crevice in the floor nto the apartment below, exclaimed: "My God! the milding is on fire." Mr. Jenkins returned with all haste to the office, and by means of the speaking-tubes told the foremen on the several floors to alarm the operatives, that they might make their escape. He also directed the engineer to turn on the steam, with a view of speedily extinguishing the fire, but the man misunderstood him as to the story and turned on the

crong valve. The fire originated in the room of Mr. Barnett, manufacturer of dagaerrectype cases on the fifth floor, and owing to the light and combustible nature of the material about the premises, the dames spread with stonishing rapidity on every side.

The building which is seven stories in hight in front, and nine stories in the rear, and is fifty feet wide, with a depth of 100 feet, is used mainly for manufacturing purposes, Mr. E. O. Jenkins occupying the larges perion of the premises. The extreme upper part was rapidly filled with smoke, and twenty or thirty of the operating had to escape through to the ceattle, and thence to the roof of the Globe Hotel, all egress having been cut off by the stairway. There were a large number of girls employed about the building, who though greatly alarmed when the cry of fire was raised, succeeded in reaching the street in safety There was no time for delay, and but few were afforded an opportunity of saving their cloaks or hars. Nearly all the of the men ran out in their shirt sleeves and bareheaded.

Before the expiration of half an hour, the flames had extended to the upper floors, and were bursting forth with unconfindable fury from the front and rear windows. There floors were soon barned through, when the fire communicated to the stories beneath. The extrege hest from the burning structure set fire to the large double building Nos. 35 and 37, on the opposite side of the street, occavied as a tenement house. The cornice and the window sushes of the third and fourth floors were soon in a blaze, but the firemen, by several well-directed streams, some checked the fire, preventing in forther spread in this direction. The building was occupied by about forth families, among whom the most indescribable construction prevailed. Women with their shilldren rast screaming from floor to floor until they reached the street not one attempting to

save a single article of furniture or elephing.

The Pehce of the Fourth and adjoining Wurds wen early upon the ground, and endeavored to allay the fears of the infortunate people who were thus turned out of their homes in the midst of a pittless storm Quite a number of the lenants sought refuge in the Sta

gration, sent for the "Exempte," and in a little time the fremen doing duty in the Seventh and Eighth Districts were upon the ground in full force, and working with that indomitable energy, will, and perseverance known only to firemen. The most strendons exections were made to prevent the fire from materially injuring the large building Nos. 22 and 24, and the efforts

the firemen were crowned with success. About 6 o'clock the upper walls of Mr. Jenkins's building fell with a tremendous crash, demolishing the roof and upper floor of Nos. 30 and 32, owned by James Sullivan, and occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Desmond, and William Martin. By 74 o'clock the remaining walls came down with a crash, and falling outward, completely blocked up the street. Several firemen were injured by the falling debris, but bappily none of them were seriously hurt. Messrs. Silvey and Brady of No. 3! engine, were struck upon the feet and letes by falling bricks, and badly lemed. Mr. Broderick, of No. 10 hose, fell through a hatchway or dummy in Nos. 22 and 24, and was severely injured. His ompanions removed him to the Hospital, but he subsequently revived sufficiently to be taken home.

The steam fire engine J. C. Storm and Manhattan Company No. 8, who are using an engine called Our Mary Ann while their own is being repaired, were stationed in William street, opposite the Globe Hotel, and did excellent service.

Loss AND INSURANCE.

The losses and insurances are as follows, as near as our reporter could ascertain:

The losses and insurances are as follows, as near as our reporter could ascertain:

The first floor of Nos. 26 and 23 was occupied by Banks & Gould, hav book publishers, and their loss is estimated at about \$5,000; soid to be insured.

Mr. E. O. Jenkins occupied the second, sixth, and seventh floors as a printing establishment. Loss on stock about \$50,000; asured for \$34,000; in various city and country companies. All of his presses were completely demellished when the building fell.

Part of the first floor was occupied by Sheldon & Gollins, dealers in printers' link. Loss \$1,000; insured.

Mesers. Mills & Brother, manufacturers of dry-quartz crushers, and Mr. Cromnin, dealer in spices, occupied the basement, and sustained about \$1,000 loss each. Insurance not known.

Mesers. Weeks & Co., bookbinders, occupied the third floor. Loss \$10,000. Insured for \$3,000 in the New-Haven and Hartford Insurance Companies. Dick & Fitzgerald sustained \$500 loss on books in this establishment which were partially bound. Lockwood Sor sustained \$500 loss, and Cullen & Br.> \$1,000 loss. They are said to be insured.

Harvey & Kennard, blank book hinders, occupying a portion of the fourth floor, sustained \$4,000 loss. Insured for 2,500 in the Cebhard, Jersey Cley, and State Insurance Companies.

Mr. Burnett occupied the fifth floor, but it could not be ascertimed last night what was the amount of his loss. He was not doing much work, and his piace was closed at 1 o'clock yeaterday. In the building Nos. 22 and 24. Wrn. Young, machinist, occuping by John Guerrad, marble-paper manufacturer, loss \$200. Insured for \$2,000 in the North-Wedern, of Fhiladelphia. Sixth floor, Loss \$000. Insured North Wedern, of Fhiladelphia. Sixth floor, Loss \$000. Insured to the amount of \$400. Insured. The building No. 26 and 28 was owned by Mr. Charles Jenkins. The building No. 26 and 28 was owned by Mr. Charles Jenkins.

red. ag No. 26 and 23 was owned by Mr. Charles Jenkins. d at ±27,000. Insured for ±15,000. The building

Mr. Jenkins had open hydrants connecting with the deam-boiler in the cellar in every room throughout the The valves were all under control of the engineer, who could in a moment overwhelm the building with steam, and there is hardly a doubt but that the fire yesterday would have been soon put out had he known definitely in which room it commenced.

DISASTER ON THE STEAMER COMMON-WEALTH.

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, while the steamer Commonwealth, of the Providence and Boston line, was near Throgg's Point, and running slowly, for the purpose of having more light before passing through the late, one of the firemen who was in the starboard fire-room was startled by a bursting kind of sound, and the almost instantaneous rushing out of steam through the crevices around the edges of the iron doors, usually termed the front connection doors, above the furnaces. He at once dashed open the door, and ran to the fireroom on the larboard side of the boat, where the safetyvalve was raised and the connection with the starboard boiler shut off. The door of the fire-room having been left open, and also a large window, a strong current of air rushed in and took the steam along between decks, scalding eight persons, all of whom were deck passengers, with the exception of a waiter (colored) beonging to the boat, who was in a small room with several other persons. The latter could not restrain him rom going out, as his terror had made him beside himself, otherwise he would not have been injured. The names of the killed and the injured and the condition of the latter are given below. The sufferers were immediately and kindly attended to by officers and cassengers, and on arrival at the wharf, were sent to the City Hospital.

On examination it was found that one of the inner plates of the steam chimney had given way, at a place where they were riveted together, and the lap next to the smoke chimney being lower than that next to the steam, of course the steam rushed downward with great force, instead of being carried up through the flue, as would otherwise have been the case. The aperture was ten or twelve inches in length, and in the widest part three or four inches in breadth.

The cause of the accident lay in the construction of the chimney. The same fault exists in the construction of almost every boat running, and accidents of the same kind, though rarely of a serious nature, are not unfrequent.

An inspection of the point where the breakage occurred revealed the fact that the iron had completely rusted away, the projection of the chimney plate on he inside forming a lodgment for the water as it rickled down. Had all the sections of the pipe lapped awardly, it is the opinion of good engineers that the present accident would not have happened-and even in are of a break at these points, the stream would have rushed up the fine and done no mischief. The ascident would doubtless have been more serious had not the beat been running under the comparatively low pressure of sixteen pounds of steam.

The Commonwealth came up to her wharf under the team of one boiler, arriving about 8; o'clock. It was not intended that the boat should make more than two or three trips more previous to her laying up for the Winter. As it is she will probably not resume her trips for several months, the Vanderbilt taking her

KILLED AND INJURED. WILLIAM BLAKE, from Dublin, Ireland; just arrived here by way of Boston; is burnt on the check

nd nose slightly.

ROSANNA BLAKE, wife of the above, is burnt very adly about the face and bands, and also somewhat internally, from breathing the scalding steam. She is in a very dangerous condition, and, from the great difficulty she experienced in breathing, it was thought that the operation of tracheotomy, or opening of the windpipe, would have to be performed during the night. MARY BLAKE, daughter of the above, a young girl,

is also badly burned about the head and face. Her case serious, but not quite so bad as that of her mother. Jons Blake, ten years of age, another child of the bove, is very badly scalded externally, but is doing well, and it is believed that he will recover.

THOMAS KILLIAN resides at Beverley, Mass., and is britannia worker by trade. His injuries are merely aperficial, about the hands and face, CHARLES HADSFELTER is a German, but speaks

English well; 19 years of age, and a shoemaker by ade. He is in a very bad condition. Tracheotomy will probably have to be performed, and his physician thinks there is little chance of his recovery. JOHN HOLMES recides at No. 210 Forty-second

street. Is burned in the face, but will shortly recover. James Mayers (colored), 17 years of age, a waiter on the bont, was badly burned both internally and exernally. He never rallied from the time he was aken to the Hospital, and died a little after 4 p. m.

The principal sufferers present a most agonizing apcarance, their faces being swollen and inflamed to uch a degree as to have destroyed all distinctness of tentures. The child Mary was in a sound alumbur at in strongly contrasted conditions. Drs. S. B. Tu: Hotel.

hill and Thomas B. Ward have charge of all the sufferings, and are assiduous in the performance of their

Markets. - Carefully Reported for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1809. When sent A. Dec. 19. 1999.

ASHES—The market is more active, but irregular, the demand multily for export; sales of 407 bbls. Pearls at \$4.872 \$5, and Potest \$4.62 \$62.8 \$4.75. \$6.0 \$1,500 \$10.0 \$1

Liverpool is sainble at previous prices; Sidney is in demand, and we hear of a cargo to arrive having been sold, but the terms are not made public. Some 200 thus Scotch ("Steam Boat") sold at suction for \$200 cach. Domestic is in fair request and is fruer; sales at \$4.742.45.75; the demand for the East is quite limited.

COPPER—The market is without material change; sales at 10 cache.

timited.

COPPR—The market is without material change; sales of 28,000 fb Ealthmore at the and 28,000 fb Lake Superior at 19]c.

DYEWOODS have been very quiet; we hear of sales of only100 tens Jamaica Logwood at \$11.50; 50 tens Hondoras at \$4.1;
and 173 tens St. Damingo at about \$4.150; 50 tens Hondoras at \$4.1;
and 173 tens St. Damingo at about \$4.150; 50 tens Hondoras at \$4.1;
and 173 tens St. Damingo at about \$4.150; 50 tens Hondoras at \$4.1;
and 173 tens St. Damingo at about \$4.150; 50 tens Hondoras at \$4.1;
and 173 tens St. Damingo at about \$4.150; 50 tens Hondoras at \$4.1;
and 173 tens St. Damingo at 19c. \$2.50;
black at the sales at 17,000 bbls. at \$4.150;
at 150 for teights, prices favored the sales at the close; with
timest a complete auspension of the receipts, there is more firmtess in the better grades, the cales are 17,000 bbls. at \$4.650;
\$4.150 for superfine Stars and Western, \$4.900; bbls. at \$4.450;
\$5.30 for shipping brands of Round-Hoop extra; \$5.300;
\$5.30 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$5.000;
\$5.30 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$5.000;
\$5.30 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$5.000;
\$5.30 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$5.000;
\$5.31 for the better grades. Reve Flour is in fair request and is mm; sales of 120 bbls. at \$3.250 for land, extra, \$5.000;
\$5.30 for specific \$5.000;
\$5.30 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$5.000;
\$5.31 for the better grades. Reve Flour is in fair request and is mm; sales of 120 bbls. at \$3.10 for Jersey, and \$5.500;
\$5.30 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$5.000;
\$5.30 for Jersey, and \$5.500;
\$5.30 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., an

Mich. & Ind. extra. 5 55% 6 59 Corn Meal, Jersey. 3 1972. Genesse, fancy....... 5 20% 5 50 Do. Brandywine.... 3 49% 3 45 Genesse, extra...... 5 70% 7 90 Do. Funcheons..... 17 50.2—FISH—We hear of nothing new since the date of our last. The sales are very limited at about the following rames of prices: for Dry Cod. \$3 50% \$3 55. St. Georges, and \$30.85 \$5 for Dry Cod. \$3 50% \$3 55. St. Georges, and \$30.85 \$5 50 Bark. Macketel may be quoted at \$12.8 \$13 50 No. 1. \$10.2 \$6 10.0 for large No. 2, \$6 500 \$7 for medium do.; and \$4 50.85 \$6 No. 3. Herring at 15.0 17c. for No. 1, and 20.0030 for Scaled. FRUITS-Raising are dull and declining. By auction, 8.32

Scaled.
FRUITS—Raisins are dull and declining. By anction, 8,325 baz, at \$2,025 for Layers, and \$1,700 ±1,705 for Bunch; half baz and quarters in proportice. Fresh foreign are quiet. Have no Granges are selling at \$5.4° bbl.
GRAIN—The Wheat mailet opened quietly, at shout previous prices; after the receipt of the Atlantic's letters the demand was more active, and pricer improved, with few sellers at the close at the advance; the ardvals are very light indeed; the decline in freights gave holders a further advantage at the close; the seles are 25,600 bush. Chazao Spring at \$1.05,810 bush. North-Western Club at \$1.10; 17,300 bush. Milwaukee Club at \$1.14% \$1.65; 5.200 bush. Choice Amber 1 own at \$1.11; 17,400 bush. Red Indiana, delivered from store, at \$1.23; 3.100 bush. White Ohio, &c., at \$1.25 \square\pi 1.25 and 2.600 bush. White Ohio, &c., at \$1.25 \square\pi 1.25 and 2.600 bush. White in fair request; the receipts are limited; sales of 3,000 bush. good Canada West at 75c. Rye is quiet; the supply is limited; price are nominal at 63.27cc. Oats are firm and in rood demand \$2.05.05 bush for Natern and Canadian, and 31\square 300 for State. Corn is rather firmer, and in good demand for the trade and for export; the sales are 7,600 bush, at \$2.000 bush. State firm and in rood demand at \$2.05.05 bush are 7,600 bush. \$2.000 bush. State firm and heavy, and we have only to notice sales of some 200 bush smills, ex ship, at \$45.8 mos.

HONEY—There is no movement; prices are steady, sales of

8 mos.

HONEY-There is no movement; prices are steady; sales of
Cuba at 672/60c., in bond, and 752/77%c, doty paid.

HOPS-All descriptions continue very quiet; the demand is
confined to Brewers, who are only porchasing to supply pressing

LIME...The market for Rockland is quiet at 75c. for common

All NR—The market for Reckland is quiet at 15c. for common, LEAD—The market for Pig is duli and heavy, and seles can only be effected by a reduction which holders refuse to concede. Ear. Pipe, and Skeet are steady at 6,260c.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber is in Friet deposed, and prices are nominally unchanged; we quote at ±12,50c.

\$15.00 as to lengths and sizes. Southern Yellow Pine continues outed, but with limited arrivels, prices are steady.

LATH—The market for Eastern is very quiet, and prices are entirely moninal. We notice a sale of 124,600 feet Pickers at \$5.50. cash.

MOLASSYS—The demand is fair, without change in orders rates of 525 bbls. at 314,200c., cash and 4 mos. By ancion 400 biles, old crop at 22c. each and 30 de. new, at 314,630c.

NALLS—Cut and Clinch are steady at previous quotet one. OH.S—The market continues very quiet, and we do not hear of any sales worthy of notice. We quote nominally:
Secm. W. Brd. \$1,54,21,821,000c.

cf any sales worthy of notice. We quote nominally Sperm, W'r Bl'd. \$1 57 al 62 Office Marseilles, Do. Sp'g Unb'd., 1 60 a — bkts, and bxs...

Oil. No. I. Red Oil, City.... Camphene...... Brundage & Co.'s Ill'g Kerosene.. OIL CAKE.—The demand is light and prices are nominal: City Croshers are emmed filling previous orders: Western is not plenty such set of Thin Oblong in bass at \$31.50, cash.
OIL MEAL.—The demand is stendy; sales of Western at \$1.50, 41.11 At State at \$1.50, and City at \$1.60 \$1.60 fb.
PROVISIONS—The Pork market is firm, and the demand to

Nove sectia from vesser as \$4.40 bbb.

RICE—The market is only steady at the decline. We quote at \$2.0 \( \text{i} \) at \$3.0 \( \text{i} \), Prime \$4. Sales 150 tcs.

SKINS—Gout are dull and heavy, and we hear of no sales.

Of Deer we have only to notice small sales of Honduras at \$20 \( \text{c}\_1 \).

TGARS-Raw have continued steady with a good demand. S. IGARS—Raw rave continued scenar with a good decound, mainly from Refiners. Sales of 1,175 hinds, mostly Caba, at 45 ac c; 200 bx. Huwan at 55c, and 50 axs do, on private terms. Refined are dull. We quote crushed, ground, and granulated at

Mascovado..... rochos (boxes).... 

since while the entating financial treables continue, in substance our last are in important; we anale nominally as follows: Donneste Fercee, 128-128-1; Public Wools, Nauster Canfornia to, 12 a Nec. Cape, 2c a Nec. South American, of Nec. Southa, in the continuation of the Continuation

Murkets .... Reported by Telegraph.

BANTHOOM, Pec. 18. Provin steady; Howard street, in \$5; Oldon \$4 of Cuy Mills, \$4 625. Wicear delli Red, \$1 10 in \$1 12; Wide, \$4 20g \$1 in. Cons steady; sales logged books of the old of the Wide and Yellow. Provinces delli Mess Pock at \$16. Land, No. Corress delli, at 12 in 12. Weeks

irady, at the.

10.—From inchanged. White rim:
Work, 41 20.751 or Fod, #1 13.751 24. Conv. doli. old
Aclow, 6ic.; new, 57050c. White advanced [c., at 15] 519c. Receipts of Produce.

Dec. 19.—708 blds. Floor, 2,622 buch. Oars, 275 pks. Oil Cake 525 pkgs. Seed, 957 pkg. Providous, 100 pkgs. Lard, 730 pkgs Whisky, 204 dressed blogs.

A. Gray, of Karsas, and H. C. Jordan and J. D. 10 o cleek last night, her mind and body seeming to be Pinner, of the U. S. Navy, are at the International